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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/903,895	07/12/2001	Hisashi Tanaka	P/1878-172	2005

32172 7590 06/17/2005

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EXAMINER

HUTTON JR, WILLIAM D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2179

DATE MAILED: 06/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/903,895

Applicant(s)

TANAKA ET AL.

Examiner

Doug Hutton

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4-6, 10-12, 16-18 and 22-24 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 7-9, 13-15 and 19-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 July 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

file

Applicant's Response

In Applicant's Response dated 12 April 2005, Applicant amended Claims 1, 7, 13 and 19, and argued against all objections and rejections previously set forth in the Office Action dated 2 February 2005.

The objections to Claims 13 and 19 are withdrawn. The rejections of Claims 19-21 under 35 U.S.C. 101 are withdrawn. The rejections of Claims 7-9 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, are withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Paltenghe et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,421,729.

Claim 1:

Paltenghe discloses a method of displaying a page on a user terminal by a server when said user terminal establishes a connection to said server through a network (see Column 1, Lines 29-35 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that, in the

"Background of the Invention," it discloses the use of the Internet for online commerce), said method comprising the steps of:

- preparing and storing a plurality of pages each corresponding to a customer level (see Column 1, Lines 29-56; see Column 2, Lines 41-56; see Column 7, Lines 12-38; see Column 9, Lines 49-54 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system includes different homepages for "known" users and "unknown" users. The homepages are "prepared" by a website author and stored on a website server.); and
- when said user terminal accesses said server, selecting and displaying one of said previously prepared pages corresponding to a current customer level of a user of said user terminal (see Column 1, Lines 29-56; see Column 2, Lines 41-56; see Column 7, Lines 12-38; see Column 9, Lines 49-54 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system allows the user to determine whether a cookie corresponding to a website is stored on the user's computer, and, if so, upon any subsequent access of the website server, allows the user to determine whether to release the cookie to the website server. If the user opts to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is a "known" user, and the website server delivers the "personalized" version of the homepage. If the user opts not to release the cookie to the website server or if the user is a "first time" visitor to the website, then the user is an "unknown" user, and the website server delivers the "new user" version of the homepage. Thus, the "customer levels" include "known" customers and "unknown" customers.),

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wherein the customer level is determined by a purchase experience of the user (Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system displays different homepages to “known” customers and “unknown” customers, as indicated in the above discussion. Paltenghe discloses “customer levels” that are “determined by a *purchase experience* of the user” in that users who allow cookies to be stored on their computers include both “first time” visitors and “experienced shopper” visitors who have previously made purchases on the website. When these computer users visit the website, the web page display system of Paltenghe displays one homepage to “first time” visitors and another homepage to “experienced shopper” visitors. In this way, online commerce website owners can recognize its customers when they come back to the website and provide them with personalized service, as indicated in Column 2, Lines 41-45.).

Claim 2:

Paltenghe discloses the method according to Claim 1, wherein said page is a page initially displayed when said user terminal makes access to said server (see Column 1, Lines 35-50; see Column 2, Lines 41-56; see Column 7, Lines 12-38; see Column 9, Lines 49-54 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the website server determines the user’s “customer level” upon initially accessing the website server and displays the appropriate homepage).

Claim 3:

Paltenghe discloses the method according to Claim 1, wherein the layout of said page is changeable by operations through said user terminal (see Column 8, Lines 44-64 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system allows the user to determine when a cookie is returned to the corresponding website; the user may select from numerous options and may amend the selection).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7-9, 13-15 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paltenghe, in view of Niu et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2002/0062245.

Claim 7:

Paltenghe discloses a page display system (see Column 1, Lines 29-35 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that, in the "Background of the Invention," it discloses the use of the Internet for online commerce), comprising:

- a user terminal connected to a network (see Column 7, Lines 12-16 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system includes a user PC with a browser for surfing the Internet);
- a display information database storing a plurality of pieces of display information corresponding to customer levels (see Column 1, Lines 35-50; see Column 2, Lines 41-56; see Column 7, Lines 12-38; see Column 9, Lines 49-54 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system includes different homepages for “known” users and “unknown” users. The homepages are stored on a website server. The system allows a user to determine whether a cookie corresponding to a website is stored on the user’s computer, and, if so, upon any subsequent access of the website server, allows the user to determine whether to release the cookie to the website server. If the user opts to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is a “known” user. If the user opts not to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is an “unknown” user. Thus, the “customer levels” include “known” customers and “unknown” customers.); and
- a server for reading, when a user makes access thereto, a customer level currently stored for said user (see Column 1, Lines 35-50; see Column 2, Lines 41-56; see Column 7, Lines 12-38; see Column 9, Lines 49-54 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system includes different homepages for “known” users and “unknown” users. Upon the user accessing the website, the server attempts to read the cookie to determine the “customer

level.” However, the system allows a user to determine whether a cookie corresponding to a website is stored on the user’s computer, and, if so, upon any subsequent access of the website server, allows the user to determine whether to release the cookie to the website server. If the user opts to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is a “known” user, and the website server delivers the “personalized” version of the homepage. If the user opts not to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is an “unknown” user, and the website server delivers the “new user” version of the homepage. Thus, the “customer levels” include “known” customers and “unknown” customers.), selecting display information corresponding to said customer level of said user from said display information database, and displaying said selected information on said user terminal (see Column 1, Lines 35-50; see Column 2, Lines 41-56; see Column 7, Lines 12-38; see Column 9, Lines 49-54 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system includes a server that attempts to read a stored cookie corresponding to the website. If the user has opted to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is a “known” user, and the website server delivers the “personalized” version of the homepage. If the user has opted not to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is an “unknown” user, and the website server delivers the “new user” version of the homepage.),

wherein the customer level is determined by a purchase experience of the user (Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system displays

different homepages to “known” customers and “unknown” customers, as indicated in the above discussion. Paltenghe discloses “customer levels” that are “determined by a *purchase experience* of the user” in that users who allow cookies to be stored on their computers include both “first time” visitors and “experienced shopper” visitors who have previously made purchases on the website. When these computer users visit the website, the web page display system of Paltenghe displays one homepage to “first time” visitors and another homepage to “experienced shopper” visitors. In this way, online commerce website owners can recognize its customers when they come back to the website and provide them with personalized service, as indicated in Column 2, Lines 41-45.).

Paltenghe fails to expressly disclose:

- a customer information database storing customer information including a customer level for each user; and
- a server for reading a customer level currently stored for said user from said customer information database.

Niu teaches a page display system (see Paragraph 0002 – Niu teaches this limitation in that the system displays promotions on an e-commerce website), comprising:

- a customer information database storing customer information including a customer level for each user (see Paragraphs 0035, 0036, 0041-0045, 0047,

0056 and 0057 – Niu teaches this limitation in that the system stores “clickstream data” for each individual visitor to an e-commerce website in a visitor-specific data file on the server. Using the visitor-specific data file, the system may send a promotion embedded on the homepage of the e-commerce website. The system is highly customizable in that rules for determining if a promotion is embedded into the e-commerce website and which promotion to embed into the e-commerce website may be based upon whether the visitor is a “first time visitor” or a “frequent visitor.” This aspect of the system comprises “customer levels.”; and

- a server for reading a customer level currently stored for said user from said customer information database (see Paragraphs 0035, 0036, 0041-0045, 0047, 0056 and 0057 – Niu teaches this limitation in that the system stores “clickstream data” for each individual visitor to an e-commerce website in a visitor-specific data file on the server. Using the visitor-specific data file, the system server may determine if a promotion is embedded into the e-commerce website and which promotion to embed into the e-commerce website based upon whether the visitor is a “first time visitor” or a “frequent visitor.”),

for the purpose of providing visitors to an e-commerce website with better service, information and value (see Paragraph 0010).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the page display system, disclosed in Paltenghe, to include:

- a customer information database storing customer information including a customer level for each user; and
- a server for reading a customer level currently stored for said user from said customer information database,

for the purpose of providing visitors to an e-commerce website with better service, information and value, as taught in Niu.

Claim 8:

Paltenghe, in view of Niu, discloses/teaches the system according to Claim 7, wherein said page is a page initially displayed when said user terminal makes access to said server (as indicated in the above rejection for Claim 2, Paltenghe discloses this limitation).

Claim 9:

Paltenghe, in view of Niu, discloses/teaches the system according to Claim 7, wherein the layout of said page is changeable by operations through said user terminal (as indicated in the above rejection for Claim 3, Paltenghe discloses this limitation).

Claim 13:

Paltenghe discloses a server for displaying a page on a user terminal when said user terminal establishes a connection to said server through a network (see Column 1, Lines 29-35 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that, in the “Background of the Invention,” it discloses the use of the Internet for online commerce), wherein said server attempts to read, when a user makes access thereto, a customer level currently stored for said user (see Column 1, Lines 35-50; see Column 2, Lines 41-56; see Column 7, Lines 12-38; see Column 9, Lines 49-54 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system includes different homepages for “known” users and “unknown” users. The homepages are stored on a website server. Upon the user accessing the website, the server attempts to read the cookie to determine the “customer level.” However, the system allows a user to determine whether a cookie corresponding to a website is stored on the user’s computer, and, if so, upon any subsequent access of the website server, allows the user to determine whether to release the cookie to the website server. If the user opts to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is a “known” user. If the user opts not to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is an “unknown” user. Thus, the “customer levels” include “known” customers and “unknown” customers.), selects display information corresponding to said customer level of said user from display information stored in a display information database, and displays said selected information on said user terminal (see Column 1, Lines 35-50; see Column 2, Lines 41-56; see Column 7, Lines 12-38; see Column 9, Lines 49-54 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the

web page display system includes a server that attempts to read a stored cookie corresponding to the website. If the user has opted to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is a "known" user, and the website server delivers the "personalized" version of the homepage from the server. If the user has opted not to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is an "unknown" user, and the website server delivers the "new user" version of the homepage from the server.),

wherein the customer level is determined by a purchase experience of the user (Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system displays different homepages to "known" customers and "unknown" customers, as indicated in the above discussion. Paltenghe discloses "customer levels" that are "determined by a *purchase experience* of the user" in that users who allow cookies to be stored on their computers include both "first time" visitors and "experienced shopper" visitors who have previously made purchases on the website. When these computer users visit the website, the web page display system of Paltenghe displays one homepage to "first time" visitors and another homepage to "experienced shopper" visitors. In this way, online commerce website owners can recognize its customers when they come back to the website and provide them with personalized service, as indicated in Column 2, Lines 41-45.)

Paltenghe fails to expressly disclose a server that reads a customer level from a customer information database.

Niu teaches a server for displaying a page on a user terminal when said user terminal establishes a connection to said server through a network (see Paragraph 0002 – Niu teaches this limitation in that the system displays promotions on an e-commerce website), wherein a server reads, when a user makes access thereto, a customer level currently stored for said user from a customer information database (see Paragraphs 0035, 0036, 0041-0045, 0047, 0056 and 0057 – Niu teaches this limitation in that the system stores “clickstream data” for each individual visitor to an e-commerce website in a visitor-specific data file on the server. Using the visitor-specific data file, the system server may determine if a promotion is embedded into the e-commerce website and which promotion to embed into the e-commerce website based upon whether the visitor is a “first time visitor” or a “frequent visitor.”), for the purpose of facilitating the e-commerce website owner’s access to the customer information (see Paragraph 0046).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server, disclosed in Paltenghe, to read the customer level from a customer information database, for the purpose of facilitating the e-commerce website owner’s access to the customer information, as taught in Niu.

Claim 14:

Paltenghe, in view of Niu, discloses/teaches the server according to Claim 13, wherein said page is a page initially displayed when said user terminal makes access to said server (as indicated in the above rejection for Claim 2, Paltenghe discloses this limitation).

Claim 15:

Paltenghe, in view of Niu, discloses/teaches the server according to Claim 13, wherein the layout of said page is changeable by operations through said user terminal (as indicated in the above rejection for Claim 3, Paltenghe discloses this limitation).

Claim 19:

Paltenghe discloses a computer program stored on a computer readable medium for causing a computer to perform a method of displaying a page on a user terminal by a server when said user terminal establishes a connection to said server through a network (see Column 1, Lines 29-35 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that, in the “Background of the Invention,” it discloses the use of the Internet for online commerce), said method comprising the steps of:

- previously preparing a plurality of pages each corresponding to customer levels, and when said user accesses said server, attempting to read a customer level currently stored for said user (see Column 1, Lines 35-50; see Column 2, Lines 41-56; see Column 7, Lines 12-38; see Column 9, Lines 49-54 – Paltenghe

discloses this limitation in that the web page display system includes different homepages for "known" users and "unknown" users. Upon the user accessing the website, the server attempts to read the cookie to determine the "customer level." However, the system allows a user to determine whether a cookie corresponding to a website is stored on the user's computer, and, if so, upon any subsequent access of the website server, allows the user to determine whether to release the cookie to the website server. If the user opts to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is a "known" user. If the user opts not to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is an "unknown" user. Thus, the "customer levels" include "known" customers and "unknown" customers.); and

- selecting and displaying one of said previously prepared pages corresponding to a current customer level of a user of said user terminal (see Column 1, Lines 35-50; see Column 2, Lines 41-56; see Column 7, Lines 12-38; see Column 9, Lines 49-54 – Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system includes a server that attempts to read a stored cookie corresponding to the website. If the user has opted to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is a "known" user, and the website server delivers the "personalized" version of the homepage. If the user has opted not to release the cookie to the website server, then the user is an "unknown" user, and the website server delivers the "new user" version of the homepage.),

wherein the customer level is determined by a purchase experience of the user (Paltenghe discloses this limitation in that the web page display system displays different homepages to “known” customers and “unknown” customers, as indicated in the above discussion. Paltenghe discloses “customer levels” that are “determined by a *purchase experience* of the user” in that users who allow cookies to be stored on their computers include both “first time” visitors and “experienced shopper” visitors who have previously made purchases on the website. When these computer users visit the website, the web page display system of Paltenghe displays one homepage to “first time” visitors and another homepage to “experienced shopper” visitors. In this way, online commerce website owners can recognize its customers when they come back to the website and provide them with personalized service, as indicated in Column 2, Lines 41-45.).

Paltenghe fails to expressly disclose reading a customer level currently stored for said user when said user terminal accesses said server.

Niu teaches a computer program for causing a computer to perform a method of displaying a page on a user terminal by a server when said user terminal establishes a connection to said server through a network (see Paragraph 0002 – Niu teaches this limitation in that the system displays promotions on an e-commerce website), said method comprising the step of:

- reading a customer level currently stored for said user when said user terminal accesses said server (see Paragraphs 0035, 0036, 0041-0045, 0047, 0056 and 0057 – Niu teaches this limitation in that the system stores “clickstream data” for each individual visitor to an e-commerce website in a visitor-specific data file on the server. Using the visitor-specific data file, the system may send a promotion embedded on the homepage of the e-commerce website. The system is highly customizable in that rules for determining if a promotion is embedded into the e-commerce website and which promotion to embed into the e-commerce website may be based upon whether the visitor is a “first time visitor” or a “frequent visitor.” This aspect of the system comprises “customer levels.”),

for the purpose of providing visitors to an e-commerce website with better service, information and value (see Paragraph 0010).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer program, disclosed in Paltenghe, to include:

- reading a customer level currently stored for said user when said user terminal accesses said server,

for the purpose of providing visitors to an e-commerce website with better service, information and value, as taught in Niu.

Claim 20:

Paltenghe, in view of Niu, discloses/teaches the computer program according to Claim 19, wherein said page is a page initially displayed when said user terminal makes access to said server (as indicated in the above rejection for Claim 2, Paltenghe discloses this limitation).

Claim 21:

Paltenghe, in view of Niu, discloses/teaches the computer program according to Claim 19, wherein the layout of said page is changeable by operations through said user terminal (as indicated in the above rejection for Claim 3, Paltenghe discloses this limitation).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12 April 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Arguments for Claims 1, 7, 13 and 19:

Applicant argues that Paltenghe fails to disclose a "customer level" that is determined by a "purchase experience" of the user because the identification of the user is determined by a cookie in the web page display system of Paltenghe. See *Applicant's Response* – Page 9, first and second full paragraphs.

The examiner disagrees.

The relevant claim language reads: "wherein the customer level is determined by a purchase experience of the user" (see Claim 1, Lines 9-10). This language is broad and could be interpreted to mean that the "customer level" may depend upon whether the user is a user that has previously made a purchase at the website (i.e., a user having a "purchase experience") or a user who is a first time visitor to the website (i.e., a user having no "purchase experience").

As explained in the above rejection for Claim 1, Paltenghe discloses a "customer level" that is determined by a "purchase experience" of the user in that users who allow cookies to be stored on their computers include both "first time" visitors and "experienced shopper" visitors who have previously made purchases on the website, and, when these computer users visit the website, the web page display system displays one homepage to "first time" visitors and another homepage to "experienced shopper" visitors.

As expressly disclosed in Paltenghe (see Column 2, Lines 41-45), cookies enable a website owner to recognize its customers when they come back into the online store and to provide them with **some level** of either **custom** service or **personalized** service in much the same way as a traditional service counter store. This express disclosure implies that the website owners provide various levels of customized service for online customers who purchase goods on the website. That is, the more goods purchased by a particular customer, the higher level of personalized service provided to that customer.

Accordingly, Paltenghe discloses a "customer level" that is determined by a "purchase experience" of the user.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Doug Hutton whose telephone number is (571) 272-4137. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached at (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

WDH

June 15, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Hutton', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**DOUG HUTTON
PATENT EXAMINER
TECH CENTER 2100**